



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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POETRY.

THE LONE PILGRIM.

There's music in the grove,
I hear among the trees
That well-known voice of love,
It floats on the breeze—
There's music all around
Through all the earth and sea,
To earth's remotest bound,
But such is not for me,
No music is for me.

There's beauty all around
In every living thing,
Through all the seasons round,
But loveliest in the spring—
O! God, how heavenly fair
Do all things round me shine,
Throughout the earth and air?
But beauty is not mine,
There is no beauty mine.

There's sweetness too in life
In every varying form,
But O, how sweet the wife
That doth our bosom warm—
Of all things sweeter she,
Or human, or divine,
But such is not for me,
There is no sweetness mine,
No sweetness can be mine.

There's happiness below;
There's happiness above;
And happiness! we know
There's happiness in love—
But what doth this avail
If happiness must flee
Swift as the passing gale,
As it hath fled from me,
As once it fled from me.

When music left my ear,
When beauty fled my sight,
When sweetness failed to cheer,
The lone one with delight—
When all enjoyment fled
With her my charming bride,
All in a moment dead,
When my Mahala died,
My sweet Mahala died!

Now round her still abode,
When nightly breezes sweep,
O, there I cast my load,
And linger there, and weep
Tears such as none behold;
Though now from east to west
Two vernal suns have roll'd
Above her place of rest,
Her lowly place of rest.

The bright, the glorious sun
That shines on all below,
Shine not the same on one,
It used to years ago—
Its brightness is so dim,
Its feeble rays so chill,
It hath no charms for him,
Who sighs a moment still,
A mourning Pilgrim still.

L. H. P.

JAMES MORLAND,

THE COTTAGER.

The cottage of James Morland was the prettiest in one of the most romantic villages of the county of Devon, England. Its site had been well chosen, for it commanded an extensive prospect of the surrounding country, and yet had the shelter of the neighboring hills to protect it from the inclemency of the least gentle winds. It stood sufficiently distant from the village to lose all its bustle, but was near enough to participate in all its conveniences. A little bye-path led past its door to the parish church; and on the Sabbath the villagers would pause on their way, to admire the neatness of the dwelling, or to inhale the fragrance of the sweet flowers that blossomed with every season, in the well-cultivated and well-weeded garden, or to greet the neighbor as he went forth to worship, with his wife and his five children—so many models of what an English yeoman and his family should be.

The cottage had been in the possession of James Morland and his ancestors for upwards of a century. They never had held a higher, but never a lower station than that of small farmers; and their means had always been equal to their necessities, or their wishes. James's father, however, though an honest, was not a frugal man; he had lost his partner early in life, and he had neglected his opportunities of providing against a rainy season. When he died—

'And bequeathed to his son a good name'—

he left him scarcely any other inheritance. James had married well, well in the only sense in which the word can be applied to marriage. His wife was one who felt and enjoyed the blessings of religion, and his children were brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Religion always brings contentment, and without contentment there is no happiness. Its effects were manifest, not only in their own characters and conduct, and in the dispositions and habits of their own family, but in their

domestic arrangements, and in their attention to those comforts and humble elegancies which made their home as attractive as it was substantially vained. James had never any temptation to leave it, because he could nowhere have found so much enjoyment as in his own house; where his cheerful Mary and smiling little ones, recompensed his labor when done, or lighted, by their influence, his daily toil.

The ways of Providence are often most mysterious; but to the eye of faith, there is always some convincing evidence, that when the virtuous are afflicted, their trials are sent to prove, and not to crush; that their strength may be seen in trouble, and that their excellence in adversity may be like the perfume of bruised flowers—more powerful in its effects, and more extensively useful. Mary Morland had given birth to a sixth child; but her severe and dangerous illness had for several weeks prevented her husband from attending to his work. She had scarcely recovered, when their cow died, and two of their sheep were stolen. These misfortunes obliged James for the first time in his life, to be in arrears with his rent. He hoped, however, to be ready with it after harvest; but in consequence of his wife's confinement, his crop was very late, and the wet season had commenced before it was gathered in. Other difficulties came upon him, and he saw no possibility of discharging the debt, for which his landlord's agent, a cold-hearted man, had become very pressing. James was too upright in principle to promise payment within a short period; for he knew that many prosperous months alone could enable him to recover the ground he had lost. A distress was therefore levied on his house and land; and James Morland and his family were driven from the ancient dwelling of their forefathers, with no other possession than their honest hearts, and a humble dependence on Him, whom they knew clothed the fair flowers of the beautiful garden, and provided homes for the little chirping sparrows that nestled in the thatch of the cottage from which they were exiled.

The whole family had passed the threshold, and had lingered for some minutes in the garden. The wife had given her infant to the care of her eldest boy, and was gazing through the half-open lattice, into the late cheerful and happy parlour. The tears had gathered in her eyes, as she trained up and fastened a branch of the honeysuckle that had given way, and then plucked one of its many blossoms, on which she looked earnestly, as if bidding farewell to the beautiful tree she had so long watched and cherished. The mournful group of children gathered round her, and endeavored to attract her attention by asking questions as to which of their flowers they should carry with them. The poor afflicted mother turned around—she could contain herself no longer; but clasping each by turn to her bosom, she wept bitterly as she bade 'God bless them.' The husband, full of bustle and apparent carelessness, had entered his cottage, to see that nothing had been left behind; but when he returned, it was evident that its bare walls and desolate appearance had weighed heavily upon him. He looked on his wife, suppressed a heart-sob, and exclaimed, 'Come, my Mary, and take up your child, and God will guide us to some other resting place.' The family passed through the little gate of their garden, again turned to gaze on their once happy home, and went their way.

Their dog had been a spectator of the scene, and he seemed perfectly conscious of the sorrow that had fallen on his master's house, as he ran from one member of it to another, whined and wagged his tail, to each, and then lay down in a further part of the garden, gazing wistfully on the group. He had marked the last of the children pass through the gate, and then he walked leisurely out; but when he had gone a few steps, he returned, looked through the hedge, howled a piteous adieu, and scampered after his old friends.

James Morland was known throughout the country to be an upright and honest man; and he soon found the advantages of a 'good report,' in a season of adversity; which, to use the emphatic words of the proverb, 'tries friends,' while it into rouses action those energies of the mind, that, in success, might have slept unawakened. The worth of the vessel is not known in calms. Its value and its strength are only proved by buffeting the tempest.

James was not deserted by his neighbors, nor was he forsaken by the friend, who hath promised rest to all who labor and are heavy laden, and who call on Him for aid. He was in poverty, but still his dependence on God continued firm, as in better days. Every morning and evening his family met at prayers, as they had always; every Sunday saw them at church, as neatly, though not so well dressed as on more

prosperous Sabbaths; their humble dwelling was as cheerful and as happy as it had formerly been, and within it they soon wore smiling faces and contented hearts. James had now to begin in the world again; and his course was one of such prosperity, as to make his success a sort of proverb among his neighbors; while it reminded them, that virtue 'hath the promise of this life, as well as of that to come.' Misfortune and sorrow are, with the good, but transient visitors; it is only with the unrighteous that they take up their abode. The blessings of one year were followed by the blessings of another; and, by industry and economy, James Morland was, in the course of comparatively a short period, a wealthier man than he had been in the revered habitations of his forefathers, and the home of his happiest associations. About seven years after he was driven forth in poverty, and (as far as its worldly interpretation goes) in despair, a variety of circumstances had occurred, to which we need allude no farther than to observe, that they led to the sale of a small estate on which this very cottage stood; James Morland was its purchaser, and his family continue to inhabit it to this day—their situation higher in life, but their humiliation & virtuous character the same.

The scene of the return of this good and happy family to the home of their childhood, was one that never will be forgotten by the individual who was fortunate enough to witness both that and their expulsion.

It was the evening of a calm day in Spring, when they stopped at the gate. The younger children entered hastily, running to criticise the alterations that had been made, and to form plans of improvement in their garden. But the mother paused for a moment, and with a tear of pleasure in her eye, looked over the hedge and contemplated the fair objects around her with a feeling that none could understand but those who knew the circumstances connected with her history. After gazing for a short time, she turned her look towards Heaven, clasped her hands, and wept in gratitude and joy. She had wept when she quitted the spot, and she now wept on returning to it—she had been resigned, and she was now thankful; but from how different a source did those tears proceed! she had then faith in the promise that she would not be forsaken, and she now had seen that promise fulfilled.

Her husband had been busy unloading his car; but he had frequently interrupted her by asking if the honeysuckle was yet in bloom?—if his favorite rose-tree still lived?—if the lillies had their blossoms?—or some other question of equal interest to him who asked, as to her who was questioned.

Their dog must not be forgotten—their old dog, who shared their adversity, and who now participated in their happiness. He marched with a slow and stately pace through each walk of the remembered garden, as if he recognized an acquaintance in every shrub and flower; then went and capered round his master, and then went and lay panting at the cottage door.

In a few minutes the whole family were seated in their little parlour to which an air of comfort had already been given. A prayer was said, and a hymn was sung, and they took possession of their dwelling.

UPPER CANADA.

From the Upper Canada Sandwich Herald, 12th June, 1838.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Western District, held at the Court House, in Sandwich, on Saturday, the 9th day of June, 1838, (pursuant to requisition to the Sheriff, signed by the four County Members, and a numerous list of Magistrates and other influential gentlemen) for the purpose of taking into consideration the present political crisis of this District, and its contiguity to the United States; and especially for the purpose of considering the late extraordinary proceedings of the Court of Assizes and General Jail Delivery for this District, with regard to the prisoners taken at Point au Pele Island, and charged with the crimes of murder, piracy, robbery and aggravated assaults.

Colonel Robert Lachlan, Sheriff of the District, in the Chair.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, and several gentlemen having delivered their sentiments in forcible and eloquent language, it was resolved as follows: each Resolution having been put to the meeting *seriatim*, and having been carried unanimously:—

Resolved, That this District has ever maintained a truly loyal and Conservative character, and that while other districts teemed with rebels and traitors, the Western District held its character for loyalty and devotion to its Sovereign & the Mother country, and to the British constitution,

inviolable, notwithstanding the machinations of emissaries from the disaffected in the Lower Province, and the necessarily continued daily intercourse kept up by the inhabitants of its frontier with the neighboring State of Michigan.

Resolved, That in the month of December last, this frontier was suddenly and unexpectedly threatened with an invasion by traitors and fugitives from justice from other Districts, aided by American citizens; and the Magistrates and leading characters in the District thereupon immediately convened a meeting of the inhabitants, and promptly called out and organized the militia and a large body of volunteers; and, under the present urgent and necessitous circumstances of the case, became responsible for the clothing, food, and lodging of the troops, & the merchants, tavern keepers, and others, nobly and liberally came forward and contributed, with heart and hand, to the fullest extent of their means, towards placing this frontier in the best possible state of defence, and supporting the honor and dignity of the British Crown, in this fertile though remote part of her Majesty's dominions.

Resolved, That in the months of January, February and March, this District was actually invaded at three several and distinct points by large bodies of American citizens and others, from Michigan and the adjoining State of Ohio, who were armed with cannon, muskets, rifles, swords, ammunition and other abundant munitions of war—the town and people of Amherstburg were fired upon for several hours—the Isle and called Bois Blanc, Fighting Island, and Point au Pele, were taken possession of—the inhabitants (all good and loyal subjects of her Majesty) were imprisoned and robbed of all their property, and several of her Majesty's subjects murdered and severely wounded by these Brigand invaders—and that all this happened without any aggression or provocation on the part of the inhabitants of this District—in the very face and under the very eyes of the States of Ohio and Michigan, (countries professedly at peace and in amity with this Province and Great Britain,) and without any direct or positive interference on their part towards arresting and punishing the invaders, who were their own citizens.

Resolved, That these invaders were gallantly met at Amherstburg, in the first instance, by the Militia and Volunteers of this District, and others, and after an engagement, were beaten, and their armed Schooner, called 'The Ann of Detroit,' captured, together with their Brigadier General, Theller, and upwards of twenty other piratical officers and men, besides three cannon and a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and military stores, and instead of inflicting summary punishment upon the prisoners (as they might have done) the codrulers treated them with mercy, and even tenderness; and after healing their wounds, handed them over to the civil authorities to be dealt with according to law; that at Fighting Island, the Militia and Volunteers were foremost to assist in attacking and repulsing the invaders, and there captured a cannon and other fire-arms; and that at Point au Pele Island, they again assisted in repulsing the invaders, and captured no less than twelve prisoners; and that on the following day one of the inhabitants of this District (who though a Lieutenant Colonel of Militia, volunteered to go to Point au Pele Island, under Col. Maitland, and acted as a private soldier, as did several other Militia officers,) succeeded in circumventing the Brigand Chief, Sutherland, and his Aid de Camp, Spencer, both officers of what was misnamed 'The Patriot Army,' and both of whom held commands at Navy Island, and the former of whom had from the beginning of the invasion, ranked foremost of the invading Brigand American Chiefs.

Resolved, That these exertions and services have [judging by the results] been passed over in comparative silence and neglect by the Government, thereby adding another proof to the many already existing, of the singular indifference with which this important frontier District has heretofore been, and still continues to be, treated.

Resolved, That the loyal and gallant inhabitants of this District, generally, cannot but feel, and deeply feel, that their application to Government for permission to raise an incorporated battalion within this District for its defence, as well as for permission even to sustain and continue the few brave companies of Volunteers, who, in the time of need, and at a most peculiar and dangerous crisis, stood forth in defence of this frontier, and bore the brunt, toil and hardship of the contest, have been treated by the Executive Government with indifference and neglect. And they especially feel the taunts and insults offered to many, by her Majesty's Commissariat officers, who professed to come among them for the pur-

pose of settling their just demands, but who by their words and actions, seemed to feel a pleasure in annoying and disgusting them, and delaying the payment, of their just accounts, by which a vast number of merchants, inkeepers, teamsters, farmers, and other highly respectable, honest, loyal, and deserving persons, who, in the early period of the invasion, sacrificed their money, property, skill, time and labour, both by day and night, to the public service, (and some even at the risk of their lives) still remain unpaid, unrequited and even unnoticed.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the inhabitants all along this Frontier endured hardships and privations in the months of December and January last, both by day and night, which can scarcely be described, and perhaps never surpassed, and spared no trouble, pains and expense in bringing to a trial and conviction the Brigand leaders, Theller and Sutherland, they have the mortification to learn that both those buccaneers are respited, or, at all events, are hitherto exempt from the execution of the sentence which they so richly merited; and the inhabitants of this District have been still more deeply mortified at learning, that the murderers, brigands and robbers captured at Point au Pele Island, are not to be tried as such, but are detained as 'Prisoners of War.'

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is an outrage upon the laws, upon the due administration of Justice, and upon common sense, to hold these lawless brigands in the light of 'Prisoners of War,' and that they are no more entitled to be so treated and considered than a gang of ruffians would be, who, having conspired and sallied forth to rob a park, or burn a house, or to commit any other outrage, were overpowered and captured, and then handed over to the civil authority to be dealt by as the law might direct.

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with deep regret and surprise of the discharge of Spencer from jail, by order of the Executive—and that they are credibly informed by an eye witness to the fact, that that man is now actively employed at Lockport in the State of New York, with many others, in organizing a company to assist in another threatened invasion of this Province.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the course adopted by the Government of this Province, in all the above cases, is unwise and impolitic; and towards the public in general, and more especially towards the inhabitants of this frontier, (who have suffered so deeply by the aggressions committed, who are, moreover, still daily and nightly threatened with further and similar aggressions,) extremely unjust; and this meeting expressly marking, in the boldest and most unqualified manner, its entire disapprobation of the course pursued by the Government in directing the trial of the Point au Pele Island prisoners not to be proceeded with, at the last Assizes for this District, and in prohibiting even an inquiry into the matter by the Grand Jury, which course they declare to be a violation of the British law, of their constitutional rights and privileges, and of the 44th article of Magna Charta—the (boasted, and justly boasted, bulwark of our liberties)—which declares 'that right and justice shall neither be denied, nor delayed to any,' and which course, if recognized or admitted to be lawful, might lead to consequences the most despotic, and to measures utterly destructive of the liberties and even of the lives of the people.

Resolved, That this meeting deeply deprecates and deplores the unwise hesitation of the Executive Government, in carrying into effect the last sentence of the law on Theller, and the transportation to a penal settlement of Sutherland, as well as in delaying the trial of the murderers on Point au Pele Island; and that they regard the course adopted, with respect to these lawless ruffians, as calculated not only to defeat the ends of justice, but to lower and degrade the British nation in the estimation of the world, and especially, in the opinion of the United States; many of whose ignorant inhabitants already ascribe this unwillingness to execute the laws to our not 'daring' to hang an American citizen, under any circumstances; and that instead of having the intended effect of conciliating parties, it will unquestionably, have an opposite effect, and will induce our enemies to commit fresh outrages upon us, as the recent destruction of the steamboat Sir Robert Peel, and the plunder of her cargo, and the gross insults inflicted upon ladies and others who were her passengers, abundantly testify.

Resolved, That claiming for ourselves, as freemen, the fullest right of discussing all political subjects which involve our interests, and of expressing our opinions of the policy and conduct of the Government,

and of the men and measures which rule our destinies, with just the same freedom of speech and action as we should be at liberty to do in England, the native land of many of us, and from which we have emigrated to this our adopted country, with the fullest and most sacred assurance of protection, and of having our lives and liberties, and properties, guarded by our Sovereign with the same jealous eye as they would have been watched over at home, we cannot but deeply lament that her Majesty's government should have so long delayed demanding from the United States ample reparation for the insults and injuries committed upon our fellow subjects in this district; & we equally lament that her Majesty's representative here should have so long delayed making a formal demand upon the Governor of the State of Ohio, for the purpose of justice, of one Bradley of Sandusky or Portland, who was the ring-leader of the brigands and buccaniers who invaded Point au Pele Island, and also of one Clemens of the Peninsula, in that State, who was a principal promoter of the outrages committed, and a receiver of the property stolen from her Majesty's subjects who resided on the Island; with all of which subjects the Executive has long since been made acquainted.

Resolved, That from positive information, communicated by individuals in whose veracity we can place the fullest confidence, we do not hesitate to say that we are actually in danger of being invaded by a numerous gang of marauders and banditti, & that owing to the manner in which our just demands for the raising and incorporating of a local corps in the W. District for the defence of this Frontier, have constantly been slighted by the Executive Provincial Government, we find ourselves in a most defenceless state; without arms or munitions of war; and continue exposed, notwithstanding the few Volunteers stationed here, to the daily and nightly attacks of foreign robbers and assassins. That under these circumstances, unless the Government think fit to increase our forces along this Frontier, and allow us arms to defend our lives and properties, we may be under the necessity of abandoning our homes and habitations.

Resolved, That the above enumerated grievances serve to prove that the value of this important Frontier District is altogether underrated, and its claims equally disregarded by those in power; and that unless a different policy towards it be adopted, its inhabitants cannot but henceforward feel that their lives and properties are not protected as they have a right, as British subjects, to expect; and that in any future warfare for the protection of our lives and properties, a thirst for sanguinary vengeance may take place of that exemplary and gallant, yet forbearing temper, which has hitherto happily distinguished their conduct towards even a lawless, predatory foe.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published once in the 'Western Herald,' and that a copy be sent to the Editor of every newspaper in this Province, as well as to the Editor of the Quebec and Montreal papers.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to John Prince, Esq., one of our worthy representatives in the Provincial Parliament, for his exertions in endeavoring to bring to trial at our recent assizes, the Point au Pele Island prisoners, and for the straight forward, manly and independent course pursued by him on that occasion; and that we entirely concur in all he addressed to the Judge, and in the feelings and sentiments expressed by him in court on that subject.

The Sheriff having left the Chair, it was Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Col. Robert Lachlan, Sheriff of the Western District, for his able, impartial and independent conduct in the chair.

Last night, we received the gratifying news that a party of the Queen's Lancers having gone in pursuit of the pirates, nine of them were captured and one (the leader, Chandler) killed. This rascal was shot by Mr. Heath, an officer of the Lancers, who lost his horse by pursuing him into a swamp. These bandits have been brought over by a steamer called the Red Jacket, in small parties at a time, and landed a small distance above Chippewa. There are some hundreds of them, who ought to be hunted and treated like mad dogs. The country is all in arms and on the alert so that we shall soon hear a good account of them. We are concerned to state, that the Lancer who was wounded on the previous evening is dead—his name was Adams, and he was a citizen of Toronto. The bravery of the Lancers exceeds all praise.

Since then the arrival each evening of the Transit from Niagara, has brought us fresh accounts of more captures of the banditti, which now, it is said, amount to about thirty, among whom are some of the 'BIG BUGS.' The whole number who have committed their lives & 'FORTUNES,' & their 'SACRED HONOR,' to the guardianship of the Long Swamp, is not known but is guessed at from 200 to 400. It were devoutly to be wished, that there were ten times as many if there be as many in the world, disposed to ravage our country with fire and sword, for it will be a notable circumstance if a single one of them escape the halter, the rifle, or the tomahawk. A strong cordon of soldiers & Indians is drawing round them, and speedy surrender or starvation is inevitable. Rumour gives the names of several of the captives, among others that of Spencer, the

ci-devant Aid-de camp of the renowned General Sutherland, is mentioned. It will be recollected he was of those who were magnanimously pardoned, and sent home, after being kept all the winter like fighting cocks, and eating their heads off five times over at Government expense.

His Excellency is at the Falls in communication with the troops employed in hunting these assassins, and we understand a court has been organized for their trial as fast as they are caught.—*Patriot, June 23.*

AND THEN.

We had a small choice company. Of that number was Dr. W. R. of Montreal, than whom there could not have been a more agreeable visitor at the springs. In the morning before he took his departure, he made the following memorandum, opposite his name on the list of visitors, to wit, 'the favourable opinion I formerly entertained of the water of the Caledonia springs is more than confirmed as well from the benefits I personally derived from their use, as from what I observed of their effect on others. The water should be drank in moderate quantities before breakfast and persevered in for some weeks at least. During my residence here every attention has been paid to the comfort and convenience of visitors by Mr. Brown and his family.' (Signed) W. R. M. D.

Such a recommendation from a gentleman so eminently distinguished in his profession, and so well known and esteemed for his moral worth, as Dr. Robertson is, and long has been, cannot but be of great value. He made the entry to testify his favourable opinion of the virtue of these springs, and from a grateful sense of the benefits which he had himself personally derived from them, with the desire of recommending them to suffering humanity. If my own recommendation were worth the reading, it would not be withheld;—for the benefit which the gentleman, mentioned in my last, had derived from the use of the water, was too manifest to be denied. Should Mr. Miller, of Montreal, whom we left there, very much of an invalid, derive equal benefit, as we trust he shall; the Caledonia Springs will establish for themselves an unrivalled reputation. But there is no cure for all the diseases to which man is born heir. Disease & death must sometime or other, prove too strong, and accomplish their ends.

On Sunday the 10th it was proposed that we should have divine service. Mr. Brown not only offered, but also seated carpeted and cushioned the large dining room in his Hotel, where a company of about forty attended. Though out in the Bush, where no service was expected, there were Books of Common Prayer in the hands of several of the congregation, which appeared to be devoutly and fervently used. After service two children were presented for Baptism, and were, accordingly, received into the body of Christ's Church.

On the 14th after a stay of eight days, we left the Caledonia springs, not without regret, the mosquito's notwithstanding, for home, where we arrived on the third day. Being unable, at St. Johns, to procure conveyance, Mr. Mott had the kindness to send us by his own team. Here, I am happy to certify to all whom it may concern that, go wherever we may, up or down, south or north, no House of entertainment can surpass that of Mr. Mott's in the qualities, requisites and comforts which every traveller knows well how to appreciate. At all times, whether full or empty, by night or by day nothing is to be met with on the part of old or young, hired servants, or otherwise, but kindness, civility and the utmost attention to the wants and comforts, not merely of those who wear 'gold rings,' and costly garments, but also to all that I have ever seen to set a foot within that well regulated mansion.

Apropos! Home, after all, possesses something either in reality or in imagination that cannot be described. To a person who is not an absolute wanderer without aim or object, home is his all under the canopy of heaven. To us it appeared as if the grass of the fields was greener, richer, more luxuriant—the trees adorned with more abundant, deep-tinged foliage; and the hills and the vales dressed with richer, gayer, sweeter and more brilliant flowers. The spire of the old Church had charms as soon as we came in sight, and the next day being Sunday, the sight of our people coming to the House of God, and the sound of their voices in the solemn service brought pleasures so exquisite as to exceed my powers of description. We have, indeed, a beautiful healthy country—a land of hill and vale—of springs and brooks whose waters are sweet and cool; where the gen-

tle zephyrs cool the air with soft sounding æolian breezes, and the umbrageous trees invite to repose under their cooling shades. All we want to make us happy is the olive branch of peace in a sweet flourishing state, and industry, religion and virtue to grow up among us 'and blossom as the rose.' Then our people would 'be all righteous and go out with joy, and be led forth with peace; the mountains and the hills would break forth before them into singing.' That scenes such as these, contemplated by the Prophet, may yet be our happy lot to see, let every christian present his prayers, as the morning and evening sacrifice, to the God of peace, 'and lover of concord, who is pleased to make himself known to us, weak and sinful mortals, as the Gracious Heaven of Prayer.'

J. R.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, JULY 10, 1838.

We last week received intimation of the appointment of Vice Admiral The Hon. Sir Charles Paget, Major General Sir James MacDonald, Lt. Col. The Hon. Charles Grey, The Hon. Col. Conper and the Hon. Charles Buller, to be Members of the Special Council in place of the others dismissed.

We are also in receipt of the first Ordinance passed by the Council and rather ironically entitled 'An Ordinance to provide for the security of the Province of Lower Canada. It authorises Her Majesty to transport to Bermuda Wolfred Nelson, (the forlorn hope of the rebels,) R. S. M. Bouchette, (the villain who threatened to murder the wives and children of the loyalists,) Bonaventure Viger, Simeon Marchessault, A. H. Gauvin, T. Goddu, R. Des Rivieres and L. H. Masson, all guilty of high treason, by confession. These persons are not to suffer any punishment whatever, nor to be under any restraint beyond what is necessary to prevent them from leaving the island—an object that can be secured by the usual means of a custom house officer. They are to reside there until it shall seem fit to the Governor of Lower Canada to permit their return.

The same Ordinance prohibits L. J. Papineau, C. H. O. Cote, J. Gagnon, R. Nelson, E. B. O'Callaghan, E. E. Rodier, T. S. Brown, L. Duvernay, E. Chartier, G. E. Cartier, J. Ryan, Senr., J. Ryan, J. E. Cartier, P. P. Demaray, J. F. Junr., L. Perrault, & coming in to the province, unless the Governor give them permission; it reserves for trial those charged with the murder of Lt. Weir and of Chartrand, and pardons all others not mentioned above.

A royal proclamation to the same effect was published at the same time.

We look upon these measures with sorrow; not because a few men who have been guilty of almost every heinous crime in the calendar, have been virtually pardoned, but because the law has been trampled upon with impunity, and its due execution set aside by the Government in order to save them. In these measures the English population of the province, read their own condemnation by their Government, for arresting the traitors & exposing their property and lives to preserve this colony to the empire. This is not a great encouragement to loyalists to use similar exertions should similar circumstances ever arise to need them. The inhabitants of the Townships, we are grieved to say, regard this wholesale pardon as they would wholesale punishment with feelings of disgust. We, individually, enter into part of the feeling, but by no means to the same extent as the people around us. 'What in the name of God,' they ask, 'are the crimes which deserve punishment? Does not the murder of a number merit the same trial and the same punishment as the murder of one individual? Does not the robbery of numbers by bands of armed men, merit some punishment, when the single felon suffers death?' The people feel themselves humbled; they think they have been guilty of some egregious error in marching and countermarching through woods and snows, in the depth of a Canadian winter, enduring fatigue and hunger to defend, against armed hordes of traitors, a Government that they respected and loved, because it had been the protector of the peaceable and the punisher of the guilty. They have not, until now, believed, that the boastsings of the French 'dupes' that the Government dared not punish, were any thing but the sallies of men suddenly raised from guilt to honor. Now, however, the belief has gained ground; and their confidence in government is weakened. We write this

with pain, but we are bound to declare the true state of feeling in the country. Others may flatter his Excellency, but highly as we respect him as the representative of our Sovereign, we must speak to him the truth, even if it be against him.

In the mean time we call upon all loyal men to discard from their minds all irritating thoughts, and to endeavor to allay excitement in the minds of others. Those local volunteers who have already thrown up their arms, in consequence of the pardon of their enemies, we respectfully entreat to take them up again; let them shew to their Sovereign, that if her advisers despise their feelings and insult their understandings, they can yet stand true to her throne. Above all, we submit to them and to those who have not yet thrown up their arms, that in the next opportunity they have of using them there is no necessity for taking prisoners.

We firmly believe that the Government is encouraging another rebellion, from mistaken motives of lenity and generosity; keep your arms, therefore, you will yet have use for them.

The proceedings of the meeting at Sandwich, will be found in this day's paper. They will be perused with interest. In all Governments, there is a constant tendency towards absolutism. In our Government it is checked by the Lords and Commons, and in the colonial, by them and their counterparts, the Council and Assembly. The assumption of the Upper Canada government that those prisoners are not liable to be tried by the usual courts, is a step towards absolutism which will form a good ground for investigation by the Legislature. The Upper Canadians are not, like us, under a despotism which, under the forms of law, give effect to what is illegal, as is the case with the ordinance banishing certain persons in custody; and we hope they will not lose sight of this matter. Of the local complaints in the Resolutions, we do not profess to judge; but in the condemnation of the government for holding murderers as 'prisoners of war,' we entirely concur. It is perfectly true that the Imperial Government pays the Troops, in all parts of the Queen's dominions, but we cannot see that that fact has any thing to do with the trial of prisoners in the colonies. We leave our readers, however, to form their own opinions.

The minds of the rascally 'sympathising' part of the population across the line, and that is no small fraction of the whole, do not seem to be made after the fashion of other men's. They have not all the qualities of the savage, for in this there is something noble, nor those of the wolf, for blood thirst as he is, he is cruel only through hunger. A real 'sympathiser' has a burning thirst for blood, which cannot be sated, superior to the Italian or the ancient Carthaginian in perfidy and cunning; inferior to him in courage. As he is the true child of pure democracy himself, so would he wish to be the parent of it. He is not a brute, because most brutes have some love for their kindred. He is not a man—he has nothing human about him, except the faculty of speech. He is a monster, and (similis simili gaudet,) the associate only of monsters. Sympathisers, of Vermont, do you see your true character?

One of them, whose majesty has been offended by Major Williams occasionally taking a ride across the line, for the purpose of taking sketches, has threatened to shoot the Major's horse the first opportunity. If he confine his brutish malice to shooting the horse, his name ought to be written in gold as a humanised 'sympathiser.'

At the 4th July celebration, at St. Albans, where all our most respectable citizens were of course assembled, the guns were pointed towards Canada 'to kill off some of the Tories.' This little folly of little minds was punished on the spot, one man having his arm shattered and face torn, another his arm, and a third his hand shattered by the explosion of the charge when ramming home. Amputation of the two arms was instantly performed.

Through the kindness of a friend we have been favoured with the Montreal Transcript, of the 7th inst., from which we take the following important information from Upper Canada.

The *Toronto Herald* of the 2d inst., mentions that the steamer Cobourg left Toronto on the morning previous for Hamilton with a detachment of the 34th regiment, and returned on the same evening bringing despatches from Col. Maitland to his Excellency Sir George Arthur. It men-

tions a rumour that about 200 American pirates have landed near Fort Sarnia, and that an engagement had taken place in which 32 of them were killed. The same paper gives the following additional news of the doings of the pirates:—

Gen. Brady of Detroit has communicated to Col. Hill, the commandant at Sandwich, his suspicions that the pirates in Detroit are making clandestine preparations for an attack on some part of the western frontier.

A Buffalo paper says it is certain that numbers of refugees who were scattered along the American frontier, have suddenly disappeared and have taken with them sundry cannon &c. and that something decisive might shortly be expected.

The Sandwich Herald of Tuesday last says:—The Steamboat General Macomb was stolen from a wharf at Detroit within a day or two, by the pirates who have for a long time infested that place, and are supposed to have proceeded up the lake with the intention, it is thought of landing somewhere in the vicinity of Goderich. Should they again fall into the hands of our Militia, we hope they will give them a dose of justice that will last them to all eternity.

Of the piratical band apprehended as being concerned in the Short Hills affair, near Niagara, the following were brought to Toronto on Friday evening the 29th in the transit steamer from Niagara. It was reported that Fletcher and Chapman were also taken, but it is very doubtful.

Here follows the names of 9 Americans, 3 Scotchmen, and 11 Canadians. One of the Canadians, (Leyman) has turned Queen's evidence.

The Merchants at Sandwich, &c. have ordered their goods now at this place, not to be forwarded until further orders.

A number of prisoners in the London District have been rescued from prison by the rebels; and yesterday morning the steamer Cobourg left Toronto for Hamilton, with the 34th Regiment, on their way for that quarter.—*Kingston Chronicle July 3.*

The Commodore Barrie has come in from Toronto, bringing Colonel Farquharson with despatches from his Excellency Sir George Arthur to Col. Dundas, stating that the pirates have landed at two points in the Western District, viz: Bear Creek, near the entrance of the Thames, and at Sarnia on the River St. Clair, the joint force estimated at one thousand. The Cobourg steamer took up the 34th Regt. to Hamilton on Sunday morning, on their way to the west. The pirates seem to be resolved to court destruction, for they have no mercy to expect, and there is sufficient force in the country to destroy twenty times more men than the pirates can muster.

Further information was brought yesterday by the steamer Cobourg. Capt. Harper was the bearer of a despatch (which he heard read) from Col. Maitland to Col. Foster, stating the pirates, 1500 strong, were marching down into London District, and were joined by many of the people. It would seem from this that the two bodies had effected a junction, and further news brought this morning by the Wm. IV. states that they had advanced within 40 miles of London. In the course of a day or two there will be a sufficient force collected to crush the rebels.

The head quarters of the 43 Regt. arrived here this morning, and the other divisions are expected in the course of to-day or to-morrow, and the whole will proceed on to the upper districts. A detachment of the Royal Artillery with their horses, go up in the Cobourg to-day. The two armed schooners will proceed up to Lake Erie to-morrow.

From the *Niagara Chronicle*, June 27.

Since the publication of our last number some important events have occurred in this District, and although, as usual, the proportion of lies in currency compared with truth has been as a thousand to one, and although it is ridiculous to think that 'we are on the brink of a volcano, now just ready to burst under our feet, and overwhelm us in one general ruin and dismay,' still these occurrences are of a nature to show that there is danger among us...that there is a latent disaffection existing in particular sections of our community...that the past leniency of Government has passed away unappreciated.

The following narrative is, we believe, as near the truth as in these times it is possible to come at.

An assemblage from the State of New York of refugee Canadians and American sympathisers has for some time been collecting on Buckhorn Island, which is situated in the Niagara river, a little above the immortalized Navy Island, where they had collected 78 sets of arms, 5 boxes of cartridges, and 1 keg of powder; this assemblage did not exceed 100 men, but they would have increased their numbers had not Henry Chapman, (a runaway auctioneer from St. Catharines whose character is sufficiently bad to entitle him to high rank amongst modern patriots) in haranguing the company which called him captain, enjoined to spare neither man, woman, nor child; his auditors were chiefly sympathisers, and, however congenial the advice might be to the dispositions of patriots, it was a shade too bloody for their tastes, so the greater part deserted. The rest, (with the exception of General MacLeod and a few others, who joined another force on Navy Island for the presumed purpose of debarking at another point, or more probably, for the purpose of awaiting the result of the operations of the first invading force) crossed over to the main shore

n small parties, and, after encamping a few days in the woods above Chippewa, mustered their strength under cover of the bush moved on into the interior. When near St Johns late on Wednesday night last, they were informed that a party of Lancers was posted at Osterhout's inn, & that a farmer in the neighborhood, named Overholt, had sufficient specie in his house to make it worth while robbing him. To effect the latter object a squad was despatched, and by them a booty of, as it is stated in the St Catharines Journal, \$1000 was obtained. The main army was divided into three companies, all armed with muskets or swords, and, led by a resident Pelhamite, they advanced to the attack of the devoted Lancer, the whole of whom except a sentry posted outside the inn door, were quietly in bed. The sentry challenged the marauders, he discharged his piece and made for his companions, followed closely by the assailants, who poured a volley into the house, broke open the door, seized the arms of the Lancers which were below stairs, and made the whole of them prisoners. Two of the Lancers were slightly wounded, and after the sentry got up stairs he fired out of the window & shot one of the rabble through the thigh, but no lives were lost. The Lancers were conducted some two or three miles into the woods, when, deprived of horses, arms, and equipments, they were set at liberty. On Thursday morning the intelligence was spread far and wide in all directions, and the whole country was immediately on the qui vive. The various troops of Dragoons in the District, and several companies of Militia were called out; in addition to which the Queen's Rangers arrived from Toronto, & were immediately marched to Chippewa. It would seem that after the affair at St Johns the gang had separated into small parties, concealing themselves in the woods and subsisting as plunder afforded them the means. A vast number of prisoners were captured by various parties detached to scour the woods. Where they were captured were found eleven stand of arms, with 30 rounds of ball cartridge to each, together with sundry swords, pistols, etc., and a Lancer's cloak was taken from the shoulders of Camp. Chandler and Wait were leaders; the latter bore a Major's commission, and in his possession were found various papers containing much useful information. Van Camp has also made a valuable confession, which will do a great deal towards unmasking traitors, discovering concealed arms, and exposing the designs of the brigands. A vast number of prisoners are confined at Drummondville.

We are informed that Major Williams received dispatches from head quarters yesterday morning, stating that the troubles in Upper Canada were greatly exaggerated, in the various accounts which are floating through the country.

The Canada reached Quebec on Tuesday morning, about 5 o'clock, when the prisoners, were without landing, transferred to the Vestal frigate; then under sailing orders for Bermuda.

The Prescott Sentinel and private letters from Prescott combine in stating, that there was to be an immediate execution of such of the pirates, as had been taken near Long Swamp on the Niagara Frontier. On the long established principle of contrast between the two provinces, the thing is possible and even probable.—*Montreal Herald.*

Movements of the Indians.—Yesterday between 25 to 30 Seneca Indians, each with his rifle and blanket, passed through our city; and this forenoon about 20 more, similarly armed came in. On being questioned where they were going & what was their business, they answered that they were going to Grand Island to hunt deer. This answer was so evidently false, and their appearance so suspicious, that immediate measures were taken to induce them to return home, which the greater part have done. This movement of the Indians has created some interest, and many speculations are hazarded respecting their intended object. By some it is said that the authorities on the other side, finding it difficult to capture a small band who have committed some outrages and secreted themselves in some swamp in the Niagara District, have hired the Indians to ferret them out, and offered them a bounty for each scalp they will bring in. Others say they have been employed as auxiliaries by the Patriots as they style themselves.

To believe that the authorities, with a large disposable regular force at command, and plenty of Indians of their own if wanted, would send their agents over here to tamper with the Senecas, requires rather a greater stretch of credulity than we possess. One thing, however is certain—our Indians have been furnished with money to buy rifles, and have been improperly tampered with in other respects. The affair requires looking into, and whoever has been engaged in it should be severely punished. If there was ever a case in which Lynching would be justifiable, it would be in punishing an attempt to rouse the demoniac passions of the savage.

Hazards of steam navigation.—The Philadelphia National Gazette estimates that during the year 1836, upwards of three

hundred and fifty lives were destroyed by steamboat accidents; in 1837, six or seven hundred were cut off in the same way; and for the year 1838 we may already count nearly or quite a thousand persons killed thus, and, a prospect of having to witness at the end of the year, if the evil be not arrested, a proportionable increase to this hideous ratio.—[*Alb. Daily Adv.*]

More Indian Fighting.—About 300 Indians have invaded the swamps near St. Mary's, Georgia, and routed two militia companies sent against them, killing a considerable number. Major Hopkins is mustering a larger force to attack them.

Large quantities of provisions are being sent from New Orleans to supply the French squadron off the coast of Mexico, and *per contra* Baltimore clippers are loading with supplies for Mexican ports intending to force or evade the blockade.

The Arkansas Gazette says that after Wilson, the Speaker of the Legislature, was acquitted of the murder of Maj. Anthony, the Sheriff and a majority of the Jurors had a grand treating frolic, and danced and blew horns in the room that had been recently occupied by the relations of the deceased, and so kept up their fiendish carousing in the streets during the night... Wilson himself paying the shot.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Spirit of the Times, dated Hollidaysburg, June 19 1838.

This place was visited this morning with a flood which, for violence and destruction of property, far exceeds any ever witnessed in this part of the country.

It commenced raining last night about 11 o'clock, and continued to pour an uninterrupted torrent until about 4, when the waters of Juniata were found to be rising with fearful rapidity. The arches of the viaduct were soon found insufficient to allow the passage of the flood, and the whole of the Gaysport was soon under water, the turnpike presenting a continued sheet of water, with the rail road for its bank, for half a mile. The water continued to rise until it was four or five feet deep in the lower stories, and the inhabitants were compelled to seek safety up stairs. Mr. Barrask, wife and two children and servant girl, left their house and attempted to escape, Mrs. B. and the children were drowned, and Mr. B. and the girl narrowly escaped, being rescued, the former by Patrick Smith and another, and the latter by J. C. Bates, at the eminent hazard of their own lives; Mr Jos. Kemp, of the Pilot Line also narrowly escaped drowning. Other lives are said to have been lost, but no bodies have been recovered since those of Mrs. Barrask and two children. The waves had now risen to the top of the viaduct and were flowing over the railroad below it. The store of Messrs. Culbertson & Chambers, standing between the bridge and viaduct, was carried entirely away; nothing being left of it but the floor which lodged on the top of the viaduct.

The waves at length forced breaches in the railroad between the viaduct and weigh scales, through which the waters now forced their way carrying with them one of Dougherty's triple boats, which was standing on the road, and now lies high & dry in a neighboring field. This additional outlet lowered the water of the viaduct on the railroad below. About 6 o'clock the waters began to fall, and disclose the damages they had been doing.

The railroad is washed away in some places entirely down to the original soil, the stone blocks hanging to the rails; in others the earth and stone are washed from around the blocks. There are four breaches in the canal between this and Franklin, and it will take some weeks to place it in order for business again. The turnpike bridges are carried away, and from parts of the country on the branches of the Juniata we hear of saw-mills swept off, crops destroyed, fences carried away, gardens demolished.

Gaysport, and the bottom from thence to Frankstown, present a scene of destruction pitiable to look upon.

Several canal boats are lying in the woods; at the dry dock two houses are swept away, the families barely escaping with their lives. The feeder to the canal is also swept off; in short, a few hours has destroyed what will take the labor of hundreds of hands many days to restore.

Chas. Hughes had his house, furniture, brickyard, 150 cords of wood, and all his spring work carried off, barely saving his family. An estimate of the whole amount of loss cannot be made.

Birthis, At Philipsburg, on the 6th instant, Mrs. A. Roberts, of a Daughter.

Beware!

THE subscriber having lost the two notes of hand following, viz:—one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for \$4 10 Cy, drawn by George Gardner in favor of Philip Rutter, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for \$2 10 Cy, drawn also by George Gardner, in favor of Philip Rutter, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indorsed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same.

P. COWAN. Nelsonville, Dunham, 9th July, 1838.

For Sale.

IN the Township of Farnham, three lots of LAND, in the south west part of said Township, near Murphy's Creek. Said Lots are well covered with fine Timber. Any one wishing to purchase said Lots can ascertain the particulars by enquiring of OREN J. KEMP. Frelighsburg, June 20th, 1838.

COUNTY OF MISSISSKOU AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members elect, and other officers of the Mississkoui County Agricultural Society was held at Mr. Maynard's Hotel in Stanbridge East Village on Thursday the 21st inst., when the following business was transacted...

Resolved... That the following premiums be offered by the Society, on the following property.

ON HORSES.

For the best Stud Horse owned and kept in the County for the use of mares, six months previous to the exhibition, \$8 for the next best, 6 for the third best, 4 For the best brood Mare, owned in the county, accompanied by her Colt, or some older stock, 6 for the next best, 4 for the third best, 3 For the best Gelding Horse, or Mare owned and raised in the county not less than four nor more than seven years old, 4 for the next best, 3 for the third best, 2 For the best two year old Colt owned and raised in the county, 4 for the next best, 3 for the third best, 2 For the best Bull, owned and kept in the county, six months previous to the exhibition, 7 for the next best, 6 for the third best, 5 for the fourth best, 4 for the fifth best, 3

COWS.

For the best Cow, owned in the county, 7 for the next best, 6 for the third best, 5 for the fourth best, 4 for the fifth best, 3 For the best two year old Heifer, owned and raised in the county, 4 for the next best, 3 for the third best, 2

OXEN.

For the best pair of working oxen, owned and raised in the county, & under eight years old, 5 for the next best, 4 for the third best, 3 For the best pair of three year old Steers, raised in the county, 4 for the next best, 3 for the third best, 2 For the best pair of two year old Steers, owned and raised in the county, 4 for the next best, 3 for the third best, 2

SWINE.

For the best Boar, owned and raised in the county, and kept for use six months previous to the exhibition, 5 for the next best, 4 for the third best, 3 For the best Sow, accompanied with her pigs, owned in the county, 5 for the next best, 4 for the third best, 3 for the fourth best, 2

SHEEP.

For the best Ram, owned and kept in the county for six months previous, 5 for the next best, 4 for the third best, 3 For the fourth best, 2

ON GRAIN.

AND OTHER CROPS.

For the best acre of Winter Wheat, 5 for the next best, 4 for the third best, 3 For the best acre of Spring Wheat, 6 for the next best, 5 for the third best, 4 for the fourth best, 3

for the fifth best, 2 For the best acre of Winter Rye, 5 for the next best, 4 for the third best, 3 For the best acre of Spring Rye, 3 for the next best, 2 For the best acre of Indian Corn, 6 for the next best, 5 for the third best, 4 for the fourth best, 3 for the fifth best, 2 For the best acre of Oats, 6 for the next best, 5 for the third best, 4 for the fourth best, 3 for the fifth best, 2 For the best acre of Pease, 4 for the next best, 3 for the third best, 2 For the best acre of Potatoes for the next best, 5 for the third best, 4 for the fourth best, 3 for the fifth best, 2

GRASS SEED.

For the best sample of Grass Seed of not less than 5 bushels, 4 for the next best, 3 for the third best, 2

FARMS.

For the best cultivated farm in Dunham, and containing not less than fifty acres, 4 for the next best, 3 for the third best, 2 For the best do. in St. Armand, & not less than 50 acres, 4 for the next best, 3 for the third best, 2 For the best do in Stanbridge, containing not less than fifty acres, 4 for the next best, 3 for the third best, 2 For the best do. in Sutton, and containing fifty acres, 4 for the next best, 3 for the third best, 2

BUTTER CHEESE, AND FLANNEL CLOTH.

For the three best Cheeses, made in the county, weighing not less than 12lb each, 4 for the next best, 3 for the third best, 2 For the best tub of Butter, of not less than 30 pounds made in the county, 4 for the next best, 3 for the third best, 2 For the best piece of Flannel Cloth of not less than 15 yards, manufactured in the county, and the wool being the growth of the county, 4 for the next best, 3 for the third best, 2

Should the funds of the society be found insufficient to pay the advertised Premiums, a sum proportionate to the amount in the hands of the Treasurer will be paid.

RESOLVED.—That the grain and other crops be examined by the Judges, standing in the field on Monday the 23d of July next and following days.

RESOLVED.—That the Exhibition of live stock, Cheese, Butter and Flannel Cloth, be held at Dunham Flat on the third Thursday of September next at ten o'clock A. M.

All persons intending to exhibit any Animal, Butter Cheese, or Flannel Cloth, must enter them to the Secretary by 11 o'clock, on the day of Exhibition, or before that time, otherwise they will be debarred from entering.

RESOLVED.—That all those intending to compete on Farms, Grain and other crops, must enter to the Secretary, in writing, on or before the 20th of July next, as no one will be allowed to enter after that time.

RESOLVED.—That Grass-seed be exhibited at the President's Dwelling House, in Dunham on the second Monday in January next, at one o'clock, P. M.

RESOLVED.—That the Secretary procure one hundred printed copies of the proceedings of this meeting and cause them to be forwarded to the members elect, and other officers.

The meeting was then adjourned without day.

By order H. N. WHITMAN, Secretary, C. M. A. S. Stanbridge, June 21st, 1838.

HATS!!

Good assortment on hand and for Sale, by J. B. SEYMOUR. Frelighsburg, 20th June, 1838.

Take Notice

All persons indebted to the late firm of H. & C. A. Seymour, at Frelighsburg, must pay their demands previous to the first day of August next, or measures will be taken to enforce collection. J. B. Seymour (at the old stand) has our book & notes, & is authorized to grant acquittances. H. SEYMOUR. C. A. SEYMOUR. Frelighsburg, 27th June, 1838.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



THE Subscriber has taken the House owned and formerly occupied by the late George Cook, Esq., at Cooksville, (St. Armand), and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers. It is situated three miles West of Frelighsburg, on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and adjacent Towns to Montreal; and he flatters himself that by attention and accommodations he shall receive a share of public patronage. WM. HICKOK, Cooksville, July 3, 1838.

Look At This

All persons indebted to me, by note or book account, must make immediate payment, if they wish to save cost. ANSON KEMP. St. Armand, 26th June, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a very general assortment of BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, among which are comprised 50 Chests & half do. Hyson Skin



25 do. do Young Hyson, 10 do. do Souchong, 10 Bags superior Coffee, 10 do. Pepper and Spice, 2 Tierces Salaratus, 20 Kegs Tobacco, 10 Boxes Cavendish do. 5 Bbls Paper do, —ALSO— Benthon's superior chewing Tobacco 6 Bales Brown Shirting, Batts, Wicking, etc. etc. All of which he offers for sale Wholesale or Retail, at unusually low prices. W. W. SMITH June 23, 1838.

NEW GOODS, FOR SALE.

MUNSON & Co. have received and offer for Sale a full and well selected supply of Dry Goods; Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, DRUGS, —AND— medicines



in addition to their usual supply:— Confectionaries, Perfumery, Carrageon, or Irish Moss, Candied, Citron, for Cakes, A few Evan's Lancets, Parasols, &c. &c. They will exchange with pleasure for Cash, Butter, Lumber, &c. &c. Philipsburg, July 3 1838.

Ladd's Patent SCALES.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for LADDS PATENT SCALES, begs to recommend them to Merchants and others, for their cheapness and superior structure. He has now on hand Patent Potable Scales; an article admirably adapted for Merchants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable correctness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed. W. W. SMITH Agent for Canada. Mississkoui Bay, June, 23, 1838.

To Let.

THOSE large and convenient premises situated in the village of Stanbridge Upper Mills, belonging to the minor children of the deceased Joel Rollin. These premises were erected for the purpose of a Tavern and are superior to any other in the country. Rent extremely moderate. Apply to Mrs. ROLLIN. Stanbridge, May 11, 1838.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has left her home without any provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date. ZECHARIAH SHUFELT. June 11th, 1838.

The Children of Rechab.
No more shall the children of Rechab unite
In the revels by Baal's begun,
Brought out from the bowl, and the dark shades
Of night,
Into life, by the Temperance Sun.
As Rechab of old, in his tent by the way,
Sat dispensing his precepts around,
God's prophet urged wine; but our father said
"Nay,
We drink not, nor yet till the ground."
No more, &c.

O! where are the prophets which govern our race?
O! where are our laws to be found?
In our hearts they're implanted, mankind to em-
brace,
And to spread their sweet influence around,
The cedar shall flourish on Lebanon's base,
And our tents spread through Ajaion's vale;
Our race shall be governed by justice & truth,
Our cause shall by abstinence prevail.

O! where is the tent of our own ancient sire?
The field like the bright bird of joy,
From its ashes rose, in the Rachabite grove,
While surrounded by Temperance and love,
The valleys may fade, and the hills be laid low,
Seed and harvest return to us never;
But Jonadab's children shall ever remain,
God's prophet has told us forever.

Melancholy Shipwreck.
LOSS OF THE PULASKI.
We have just received the melancholy intelligence that the Pulaski steam packet about which so much anxiety has been felt, was seen from the steamer N. York on her voyage from Charleston, on Monday last at two o'clock, about six miles from Cape Lookout, on shore a complete wreck. She was broken in several pieces, the forward parts having drifted a mile from her stern. Previous to seeing the wreck, the N. York fell in with floating pieces of boards and plank, which gave indication of some disaster.

Capt. Allen, with praiseworthy care, examined thoroughly the fragments of the vessel, and spent two hours in search for any of the crew or passengers, reluctantly leaving the spot only when all reasonable hope seemed at an end. The beach for nine or ten miles was strewn with what were supposed to be fragments of the vessel. The Pulaski left Charleston on Thursday last, and is thought ran on the shoal on Friday in the gale. It blew very hard from the N. E., and rained for three days.

We know that it is feared from the manner in which the parts of the vessel were lying, and the distance covered with fragments of the wreck, that but little hope can be entertained of the safety of the passengers. But when we consider the fact that no bodies were seen, either fastened to the wreck, or floating about it, which surely would have been the case had a sudden death overtaken them, and also that no boats or pieces of boats were seen, and as she is said to have had four boats which certainly were capable of carrying all the passengers and crew, we find good grounds for the hope of their safety.

Our not having heard from them may easily be accounted for, from the fact that Cape Lookout is at a considerable distance from any mail or stage route.

STILL LATER.—From passengers who arrived in the cars from Wilmington we learn that the steam packet Pulaski, Capt. Dubois, which left Charleston on Thursday evening last with about 200 passengers, bound to Baltimore was lost on Friday night last, about 40 miles to the southward of Wilmington, N. C., during a heavy gale in which her boiler exploded. Eight persons were killed by the bursting of the boiler. The boat sunk an hour after the explosion. Previous to the sinking of the steamer, a boat with 21 persons left her and in approaching the shore 5 of the number were drowned. We have also been informed that the mate, (supposed to be Hibberd, formerly of this place, and who brought the melancholy tidings to Wilmington,) was the only person of the entire crew who was saved. Two ladies who were in the boat got ashore safe.

The passengers also inform us that two Judges from S. Carolina, (one of whom was Colcock,) were on board, as also were Messrs. Wilde and Lamar, of Geo., with their families. There were upwards of 180 lives lost.

Ireland.

RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE IN KENT.
At about half past six o'clock yesterday morning, Broughton presented an appearance of the greatest excitement, and later in the day became the scene of a most sanguinary affray. Courtenay, a well known character in Kent, and whose wild fanaticism has occasioned at various times great excitement amongst some of the deluded people of the lower classes, and whose eccentricities have caused him to be confined in a lunatic asylum, from which he was not long since released, has this day in a bloody brawl terminated his mad career.

At an early hour Courtenay, followed by about 150 countrymen, paraded the town with flags and banners, every man being armed with a thick oak bludgeon, and occasioned very great disturbance in the neighborhood and its vicinity.

The following are the names of the killed...

Sir William Percy Howland Courtenay, Knight of Malta, &c., supposed to be John Nicholls Tom, late of Truro, in Cornwall.

Lieut. Bennett, 45th.
Edward Wright, Herne-hill.
F. Harvey, Herne-hill.
E. Brenclett, Dunkirk.
W. Burford, Boughton.
W. Foster, Herne-hill.
Thomas Giggis.
W. Wry, Herne-hill.

George Catt, constable, wounded in the head.

Names of persons taken prisoners, some seriously wounded, and a few not expected to recover: Stephen Baker, R. Hadlow, A. Toad, G. Griggs, W. Willis, E. Wright, E. Curling, J. Spratt, Sarah Culver.

Amongst the magistrates who endeavored to quell the disturbance, and who exposed themselves to imminent danger, we would mention the names of Mr. Norton, the Rev. Dr. Poore, Mr. Halford, Mr. Norton Knatchbull, and the Rev. C. Handley.

A MISTAKE.—An Irish pig-merchant, who had more money in his pocket than his ragged appearance denoted, took an insidioso place in one of our stage-coaches. A dandy, who was a fellow-passenger, was much annoyed at the presence of Pat; & having missed his handkerchief, taxed him with having picked his pocket threatening to have him taken before a magistrate at the next stage. Before they arrived there, however, the exquisite found his handkerchief, which he had deposited in his hat. He made an awkward kind of apology upon the occasion; but Pat stopped him short with this remark, "Make yourselfaisy, darling, there's no occasion for any bother about the matter. You took me for a thief, and I took you for a gentleman, and we were both mistaken, that's all, honey."

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Gradual and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

S. & S. Reid, Stanstead.
C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt.
Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.
W. W. Smith, P. M., Phillipsburg,
Galloway Freleigh, Bedford,
P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham,
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville,
Abner Potter, Bromo.
Jacob Cook, P. M., Bromo.
P. H. Knowlton, Bromo,
Samuel Wood, Farnham,
Whipple Wells, Farnham,
Wm. Hickok Cooksville,
Henry Boright, Sutton,
Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississinoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Freleighsburg, all payments must be made.

Watches.

CYLINDER, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the Jewellery shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. by
C. H. HUNTINGTON,
May, 25th, 1838.

SILVER table, desert, tea, cream, salt and mustard spoons, sugar tongs, watch chains, spectacles, ever point pencils, toothpicks, Thimbles; and tape needles just received at the Jewellery Shop, opposite the Court House St. Albans, Vt.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
29th May, 1838.

OPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. just received a good assortment of Gold Beads, fine and jeweler's gold, finger rings, both plain and set; ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
29th May, 1838.

JUST received and for sale, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., German silver guard chains, German silver table, tea and desert spoons, German silver mounted spectacles, also, Plated Table and tea spoons, sugar tongs and soup ladles.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
29th May, 1838.

SHELL and horn twist, combs, shell and horn side combs, ivory and horn pocket combs and fine tooth ivory combs; hair, tooth and shaving brushes; pocket books and wallets, silk, cotton and leather purses, scissors and razors, pocket, pen and dirk knives, Pomeroy's superior razor straps just received and for sale cheap, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
Opposite the Court House,
St. Albans, Vt. 29th May, 1838.

BRITANNIA coffee pots, tea pots, tumblers, inkstands, shaving boxes and revolving castles, with from four to six bottles; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; tea bells, snuff boxes, sun dials and pocket compasses, sun glasses, steel busks, Elastic ties, &c. for sale cheap by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
Opposite the Court House,
St. Albans Vt., 20th May, 1838.

PLAIN and tipped flutes, fifes, clarinet reeds, bass viol and violin strings, percussion caps and pills; water paints, letter seals, ivory eyelets, pins, needles, goggles and spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads hooks and eyes, &c. &c., just received and for sale, cheap for cash, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
Opposite the Court House,
St. Albans, Vt. 29th May 1838.

C. H. HUNTINGTON would take this opportunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold beads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

Eight day brass clocks manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Fresh Garden and Clover Seeds,
For sale by
P. COWAN.
May, 1838.

Notice.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of
Cabinet ware & Chairs.
Wm. HICKOK.
Cooksville, May, 1838.

Spring Goods.

J. KEMP and CO. have received an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold as low as at any store in the County for cash or most kinds of produce.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

The subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon P. Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Freleighsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Mississinoui, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.
11th May, 1838.

Canada Sunday School Union.

THE REV. J. D. MOORE having been appointed AGENT of the CANADA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, will shortly visit the Churches and Schools throughout Lower Canada; when it is hoped that all who are interested in the cause of SABBATH SCHOOL INSTRUCTION will afford him every assistance and encouragement in the forwarding of the object of his mission, viz: the establishment of a Sabbath School in every destitute settlement, if practicable, and to strengthen and encourage those already formed.

HENRY LYMAN, COR. SEC.
JOHN C. BECKET, REC. SEC.
June 8, 1838. 64w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber is desirous of purchasing 100 GOOD STORE HOGS, for which he will pay Cash and a liberal price; if delivered to him at Bedford during this month

P. H. MOORE.
Bedford, June 11th, 1838. 5-3w

Astray.

SINCE the middle of April, twenty eight fine SHEEP; branded E. J. S., and tails cut close. Whoever will give information to the subscriber concerning the same, will be liberally rewarded.

DANIEL WESTOVER.
Dunham, 2d June, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berkshire, Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Wet and Dry Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Cast Steel, Nails, Nail Rods, Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c.

Which, with their former stock, makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings, and almost every thing else; even POTATOES in any quantity; if delivered at L. LEAVENS' & Co. Factory next fall or winter. And if any wish to pay CASH we would say to them call and they shall not go away empty.

RUBLEE & BOWEN.
Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5; for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.
Montreal 21st August 1837. V2.—20 2
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

CARDING, CLOTH DRESS-ING, AND MANUFACTURING.

The undersigned, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for past patronage, and would beg to inform those who have

WOOL

To Card or manufacture, that his machinery is in the best possible order, and put in operation by experienced workmen, selected from the neighboring factories for their superiority and skill; and is determined not to be out done in any of the above branches of business, by any of the neighboring Factories, as no pains or cost has been spared to employ the best and most experienced workmen; and he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who will entrust their work to his care.

The following are the terms for which Cloth will be manufactured from good clean wool:— Coloured cloths, of all kinds at two shillings and six pence per yard—or one half.

Common Grey—two shillings per yard—or one half.

Flannel—one shilling and three pence per yard

Prices of Carding and Cloth Dressing.

WOOL will be carded at four cents per pound, cash down; five the ensuing winter; six at the end of the year.

Fulling and colouring (all colours except Indigo Blue) will be done in the best style for ten pence per yard if paid down; one shilling per yard payable the ensuing winter; one shilling and three pence payable at the end of the year.

Fulling shearing (once) & pressing; five pence per yard cash down, six pence per yard payable the ensuing winter, and seven pence half penny per yard if not paid until the end of the year.

Flannels, of all colors, seven pence half penny per yard, cash down; eight pence per yard payable the ensuing winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year. Cloth and most kinds of produce, received in payment. He would inform the public that he has now a good assortment of Cloths on hand, and those that wish to purchase a serviceable article or will exchange wool for cloth, will do well to call and examine both prices and quality.

OMIE LAGRANGE.
St Armand, May 22d 1838.

For Sale, Three new Double Waggons.

O. H. M. CHANDLER.
St. Armand, 10th April 1838.

James Russell, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, & Blank-Book Manufacturer.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationary, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.

St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.



To Emigrants and others in search of Lands for Settlement.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of FARMS under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—

TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent from 50 Acres upwards.—These Properties are situated in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Soccage Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are centrally situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root Crops cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation; and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of Victoria, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists, two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c.; and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectability desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families.

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and Stanstead.

Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada.

Sherbrooke, April, 1838.

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. Robert Jones, in the village of Bedford, will the ensuing season be conducted by Mr.

ABRAHAM FRELIGH;

a workman of acknowledged abilities and experience...WOOL will be carded at the following rates, viz:

3 cents per pound, cash down—
4 cents payable the ensuing winter—
5 cents after that time

Persons entrusting property to his charge, may rely upon punctuality and dispatch—most kinds of produce received in payment for work done.

Bedford, May 29th, 1838.

Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to return to his friends and the public, his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has removed his establishment to the house lately occupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to perform every kind of work in the line of his business, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his customers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to continue to deserve the patronage with which he has been favored, by unremitting attention to business and to the execution of work put into his hands.

He will be ready at all times to make up garments of every description, according to the latest fashions, with dispatch and at a cheap rate.

Cutting...in all its various branches, as usual, for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.
Freleighsburg, May, 1838.

Book-Binding & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank-Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.
College Street, Burlington, Vt.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Phillipsburg and its vicinity that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

DANIEL FORD,
Phillipsburg, May, 1838.

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a partnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our settlers, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book and new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

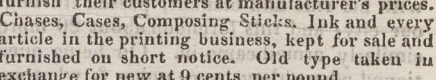
N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. **E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.**

Young Diamond

WILL take his stand for the season, on the 28th May, at Heath's and Kelloggs, in Sutton, on Monday; Tuesday and Wednesday at Chase Gilman's in Potton; and the remainder of the week at Thomas Miner's in St. Armand.

THOMAS MINER.
St. Armand, 28th May, 1838.

THE NOTED HORSE.



FINANCIER,

WILL stand this season at the stable of Albert Barney, in Churchville, for the use of Mares on the following

TERMS.—Three Dollars the leap, four Dollars the season; and to ensure as the parties may agree.

The Subscriber would respectfully suggest to those persons wishing to improve their stock of horses, that he has taken unwearied pains, and money, to procure said horse, that an enlightened and confident belief, that an enlightened and liberal public will duly appreciate the same, and bestow upon him such patronage, as upon a view of said horse he is fairly entitled.

The FINANCIER is a beautiful Dapple Grey, 16 hands high and 15 years old.

Season to commence May 15 and end July 15.

JOHN E. CHURCH.
Churchville, May 15th, 1838.

N. B. Good pasturing procured for Mares from a distance but all casualties at the risk of the owner.